

Consider the possible matings: -

$O^+ \times O^-$ produces O

$O^+ \times M^-$ " I^+

$O^+ \times M^+$ " I

$O^- \times M^-$ " I

$O^- \times M^+$ " I^-

$M^+ \times M^-$ " M . ^{as}

From this we see that O^- will be eliminated more rapidly than O^+ by its matings with the M 's.

If the process is continuous, through mutations taking place in the power of dominance, O will in time become completely dominant to M .

But my point is that if we look to the M 's, we see that the M^+ will be more rapidly eliminated than the M^- ; and in this way also dominance will be aided by selection. Some recessive will of course long remain.

If you bottle up mutants, and some are superior to the others, I see how this process will make the superior become dominant to the inferior. But I don't quite see how any form superior to the best mutant would arise without fresh mutations.

Another point. This shows also how a mutation, if superior to the parent stock, becomes dominant & not recessive. I don't say there is nothing in all this.

So don't quarrel. Yours sincerely L. Darwin

P.S. I have read a part of Pearl's paper, a damn or all Eugenic, it seems to me. It made me angry. It must be gone for.